



WALSALL
COUNTY BOROUGH

Report
on the
School Health Service
1969

BY

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Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

for the year ended 31st December, 1969

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report on the School Health Service for the year 1969.

The number of routine medical inspections continues to fall as the number of doctors is limited and the present trend is towards concentration on those school children with physical handicap or learning or other difficulties. In Reedswood Day Special School the accent is more and more on provision for the fairly severely physically handicapped rather than the delicate child, the ratio now being three to one in favour of the former. This tendency will continue and next year, in the new building with its increased facilities including a treatment bath and a full-time physiotherapist, the needs of our disabled children should be catered for even more effectively.

The waiting list for children with learning problems, who need special schooling, continues to grow and will do so until the new school at present being built, is ready. The need for a Speech Therapist is mentioned in several of the contributions and there seems a very good chance of one being appointed next year.

The nation-wide increase in scabies has been seen also among our local school population, and particularly in certain areas, an increase in head infestation has also occurred. This has increased the work of our lay hygiene assistants and with other factors has necessitated a very marked increase in the number of domiciliary visits made by our school nurses. There is yet unfortunately little sign of these problems waning.

To end on a more cheerful note, our Chief Dental Officer has managed, in spite of nation wide shortage, to recruit more dental officers. The inspection and treatment figures of dental defects have

increased dramatically and the long term effects will be considerable. I would endorse her plea for fluoridation of our water supplies to enable us to finally get on top of the problem of widespread tooth decay.

I thank the Committee for their unfailing support and the Director of Education and his staff, both administrative and in the schools, for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. TALBOT,

Principal School Medical Officer.

1.—SCHOOL HEALTH WORK

Periodic Medical Examinations

6,086 children were medically examined during 1969 and all were classified as 'satisfactory'.

The number examined was 1,440 fewer than during the previous year due to the continued shortage of School Medical Officers. It was quite impossible to resume the system of selective examinations for eleven year old children and, indeed, very few children in this age group were examined at all. A number of doctors have worked throughout the year on a part-time sessional basis and this assistance has made it possible for the examination of school leavers and the necessary but time-consuming detailed assessment of school entrants to be completed.

The standard of service to schools was maintained with difficulty and tribute must again be paid to the Headteachers of all schools for their unfailing co-operation and the warmth of their welcome to the visiting doctors and nurses. This excellent liaison was greatly appreciated by all members of the School Health Service Staff and it contributed much to the efficient conduct of the work.

The medical examinations carried out in 1969 show an increase in the number of parents accompanying children in the younger age groups but a further sharp decrease in respect of school leavers. It is felt that this does not necessarily represent a lack of interest on the part of the parents but rather that the modern school leavers, particularly the boys, regard themselves as too grown up to permit mothers to accompany them.

School Clinics.

The number of individual children attending the medical sessions was 2,083, a decrease of 241 in comparison with last year.

The sessions at present held in the Clinics are as follows:—

BRADFORD STREET CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	...	...	2 sessions weekly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	5 sessions weekly
Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	2—3 sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	...	...	10 sessions weekly
Orthodontics	...	...	...	...	2 sessions weekly

PINFOLD CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	...	...	1 session weekly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	3 sessions weekly
Dental	10 sessions weekly

LITTLETON STREET CLINIC.

Dental	5 sessions weekly
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BEECHDALE CLINIC.

Medical	1 session fortnightly
Dressings	1½ sessions weekly

COALPOOL CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	...	...	½ session fortnightly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	2 x ½ sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	...	...	10 sessions weekly

MOSSLEY CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	...	...	½ session fortnightly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	½ session weekly

KINGS HILL CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	...	...	1 session fortnightly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	1½ sessions weekly

BILSTON STREET CLINIC, DARLASTON.

Medical	...	...	...	...	1 session fortnightly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	1½ sessions weekly
Dental	...	...	...	...	10 sessions weekly

WALSALL STREET CLINIC, WILLENHALL.

Medical	...	...	...	...	1 session fortnightly
Dressings	...	...	...	...	1 session weekly

BENTLEY CLINIC.

Dressings	...	...	...	...	1 session weekly
Medical	...	...	...	...	1 session occasionally
Dental	...	...	...	...	2 sessions weekly

SHORT HEATH CLINIC.

Medical	...	...	...	...	1 session fortnightly
Dressings	1 session weekly
Dental	10 sessions weekly

DELVES CLINIC

Dental	2 sessions weekly
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The Medical examination of immigrant children of all nationalities prior to school entrance has continued and during the year 644 children were examined. The examinations included Heaf tests and chest x-rays or B.C.G. vaccination. Two children required treatment and were referred to the Chest Clinic before admission to school could be permitted.

Handicapped Children.

In January of this year 273 children were on the registers of Special Schools, Day or Residential, for educationally subnormal pupils and 126 were attending Special Schools for other categories of handicapped, making a total of 399 which is 18 fewer than the number of children in special schools in January, 1969.

Seventy-two children were newly placed in special schools during the year and of this number one was partially sighted, one was deaf, one was partially hearing, eight were physically handicapped, twelve were delicate, seven were maladjusted, forty-one were educationally subnormal and one was epileptic.

During the year seventy children were ascertained as requiring admission to special schools for educationally subnormal compared with 48 in the previous year. In view of the shortage of medical staff this represents a considerable effort. A further thirty-five children are, however, awaiting assessment and it is felt that there is an increasing readiness on the part of Headteachers to refer children for ascertainment since it has become widely known that a second Day Special School is scheduled for opening during 1971.

Forty-one children were newly placed in schools for educationally subnormal leaving a waiting list of 95 compared with 67 at the end of the previous year. It is anticipated that the number of children awaiting placement in this category will continue to increase until the new Day Special School is established.

In other categories of handicapped only three children were awaiting placement in January, 1970 and of this number one was partially sighted as yet too young for admission, one was deaf and one was maladjusted.

School Placement.

	Boys	Girls	Total
BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED.			
Royal Institute for the Blind, Birmingham	1	—	1
Queen Alexandra Technical College, Birmingham	1	—	1
Conover Hall, Shrewsbury	—	1	1
Priestley Smith Day Special School, Birmingham	4	4	8
DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING.			
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	5	2	7
The Mount School for the Deaf, Stoke-on-Trent	1	—	1
Bridge House, Harewood	1	—	1
Rangemore Hall, Needwood, Staffs.	1	—	1

	Boys	Girls	Total
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Burwood Park School, Walton-on-Thames	1	—	1
Braidwood Day Special School, Birmingham	8	3	11

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Baskerville, Birmingham	—	1	1
Hathchford Park, Cobham	1	—	1
Wightwick Hall, Staffs.	2	—	2
Elmfield, Harpenden	1	—	1
Star Centre for Youth, Cheltenham ...	1	—	1
Carlson House Day Special School, Birmingham	1	3	4
Reedswood Day Special School	17	24	41

DELICATE.

Baskerville, Birmingham	—	1	1
Kingswood, Albrighton	4	4	8
St. Dominic's, Godalming	1	—	1
Reedswood Day Special School	8	7	15

MALADJUSTED.

Whittington Grange, Nr. Lichfield ...	7	—	7
Shenstone Lodge, Shenstone	5	1	6
Chaigeley, Thelwall	1	—	1
Bladen House, Nr. Burton-on-Trent ...	1	—	1
Kilrea Day Special School, Liverpool ...	1	—	1

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL.

The Beacon School, Lichfield	41	—	41
Standon Bowers, Staffs.	1	—	1
Walton Hall, Staffs.	—	1	1
St. Francis, Monyhull	—	2	2
Brookside, Derbyshire	1	—	1
Town Thorns, Coventry	—	2	2
Allerton Priory, Liverpool	—	2	2
High Close, Wokingham	—	1	1
The Castle Day Special School	111	87	198
Stourminster, Worcestershire	—	1	1
Watergate, Liverpool	—	1	1
St. Annes, East Sussex	1	—	1
Mobb Lane, Staffs.	1	—	1
Woodsetton Day Special School	1	—	1
Fitzwarren Day Special School	2	—	2
William Baxter Day Special School ...	9	8	17

EPILEPTIC.

Reedswood Day Special School	1	—	1
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The Work of the School Nurses.

The school nurses assisted the doctors in clinics and at medical inspections in schools, following-up whenever necessary with domiciliary visits, advising parents, persuading them to accept treatment for various defects, explaining the purpose of ascertainment tests and as far as possible ensuring that appointments for this purpose are kept. They also supported the hygiene assistants by visiting the homes of 'hard core' families and, in all, made 1,271 domiciliary visits compared with 704 in the previous year.

Other work in schools included vision surveys for children of infant, junior and secondary age with colour vision testing for 11 year old children, Heaf testing in connection with the BCG scheme, poliomyelitis immunisation, assistance with measles and diphtheria immunisation and audiometric sweep testing.

The school nurses have continued to hold their own clinic sessions for 'dressings' and carried out a variety of treatments for minor ailments and treatments recommended by the school medical officers. During the year, 2,572 children made a total of 9,024 attendances.

Audiometric sweep testing was carried out by school nurses in the second year infants age group primarily but children of any age suspected of having defective hearing were included at the request of head teachers. In all, the hearing of 2,057 children was tested in schools and 82 children (4%) who failed the test were referred to the school medical officers. Where necessary, children were further investigated at a special 'hearing test clinic' and/or referred to hospital consultants. Five children were newly provided with hearing aids during the year.

Uncleanliness.

The year has been a stable one from the point of view of staff there being only one change at the end of the year and the Lay Hygiene Assistants carried out 88,097 individual examinations.

There was, unfortunately, a deterioration in the standard of cleanliness and 1,891 children were found to have varying degrees of head infestation. This represents 5.6% of the school population compared with 5.0% (1,607 children) in the previous year.

Of the 1,891 unclean children, 868 had nits on one occasion only, 842 had nits on repeated occasions, 139 had lice on one occasion only and 42 had lice on more than one occasion. The number of lice infested children has increased from a total of 70 in 1968 to 181 which is the highest figure recorded for many years.

The marked increase in head uncleanliness appears to be a national trend and whilst there are still many completely or very nearly completely clean schools in the Borough there has been a high

increase in one area of the town. A Senior School Medical Officer carried out an inspection at one school in this area and 8.4% of the children examined were found to be lice infested. One Lay Hygiene Assistant has concentrated full-time on a small group of schools in this area and an improvement is slowly becoming apparent. The Lay Hygiene Assistants have been supported by the School Nurses and by the Health Visitors who have given valuable assistance with the 'hard core' families and much home visiting was necessary during the last few months of the year keeping these families under continual surveillance. This concentrated effort in one area has inevitably meant that other schools have had less attention than is normally given but the situation should shortly be eased since approval has been given for the appointment of an additional Lay Hygiene Assistant from 1st April, 1970.

The work in schools was followed up by 1,262 domiciliary visits, giving advice to parents and, in many cases, assisting with cleansing. The distribution, free of charge, of special shampoo for the use of whole families when necessary has continued and also of Head Lotion as a preventative to all children willing to use it.

There was again a considerable increase in the incidence of scabies and most of the necessary bathing and painting treatment was also carried out by the Lay Hygiene Assistants at the Leckie Memorial Home in Lichfield Street. A total of 231 children were treated compared with 202 last year and in 37 cases mothers were treated at the same time as the children. A total of 443 baths were given.

School Accommodation.

(a) No. of Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	22
County Schools ...	...	...	...	...	16
Voluntary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) No. of Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	75
County Schools ...	...	...	...	...	59
Voluntary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Nursery Schools ...	...	...	...	...	4
(d) Reedswood Day Special School for 60 pupils.					
(e) Beacon Residential School for 80 E.S.N. boys.					
(f) The Castle Day Special School for 160 E.S.N. pupils with Annexe for 40 pupils.					

2—PROVISION OF MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mrs. E. M. Wilde, School Meals Organiser, has been good enough to supply a report on this subject: —

“Statistics.

			1967/68	1968/69
Number of paid meals	...	...	2,582,075	2,545,397
Number of staff meals	...	...	255,891	277,396
Number of free meals	...	...	383,863	527,868
			<hr/> 3,221,829 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,350,661 <hr/>

On a typical day in September 1969, 16,508 third pint bottles of milk were provided for 53·14% of the children attending the maintained schools and 84·4% of the pupils in independent schools.

Menus and Diet

Variety has been increased as far as costs have allowed. Poultry is served regularly in many schools and fresh fruit is introduced into the diet as often as possible.

Immigrant children who refuse meat are offered an alternative of fish, cheese, or eggs. Samples of frozen food have been tried to test acceptability.

Services.

Tray service with choice now operates in eight schools. This service has proved popular, practical and economical.

Hygiene.

A comprehensive programme supported by the Health Inspector's report has been organised to speed up improvements to bring conditions to required standards.

Eventually all sinks will be stainless steel, also draining boards. In the meantime all wooden draining boards will be made removable for easier and safer cleaning.

Work surfaces are also being improved—many wooden tables having been replaced with stainless steel.

Equipment.

Many changes are being made in design and function of cooking equipment. All new kitchens are being fitted with modular equipment. Forced air convection ovens are being tried out. These are in anticipation of future requirements for frozen food catering.

One dishwasher has been installed to estimate possible savings in labour costs.

Mobile sinks and work benches on castors for easier and better cleaning have been adopted as regular policy in all kitchen planning.

New Kitchens opened.

Blue Coat School.

Green Rock.

St. Mary's R.C.

Improvements.

Improvements have been made to the following kitchens:—

T. P. Riley—Victory, Warwick.	Willenhall Comprehensive.
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Pool Hayes Primary.	Blue Coat Secondary.
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Francis Martyn.	R. C. Thomas.
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W. R. Wheway.	North Walsall.
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Training.

A Training Course has been started at King Charles' Primary School Kitchen.

This kitchen combines production for meals on site and training.

Courses lasting four weeks are held for trainee Deputy Cooks. There is a great need for more trained staff and gradually training for every aspect of the service will be organised.

Three Supervisors Refresher courses have also been planned during the year. Each course will last four days and will take place during School Holidays.

Thanks are due for all assistance and advice received and for prompt attention when required by Food Inspectors."

3—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis—There were 6 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 3 cases of other forms of Tubercular infection notified during the year. Figures for 1968 were 12 cases of Respiratory and 3 cases of other forms. B.C.G. vaccination of secondary school children and Immigrant children was continued, the figures being incorporated in the main body of the Medical Officer's report.

Diphtheria—Again no cases occurred during the year. 974 school children received primary immunisation and 2,571 received a reinforcing dose.

Scarlet Fever—There were 73 cases as compared with 44 in 1968.

Measles—146 school children were notified as suffering from measles during the year as compared with 395 in 1968. Only 649 were immunised as against 1,661 in 1968. This was due to a hold up of supply following undue reaction to a very small number of children from one manufacturer's vaccine.

Other Diseases—There were two cases of Typhoid among school children, one believed to have been contracted abroad and the other a sister of a case contracted abroad.

There was one case of Meningococcal infection, 25 of Whooping Cough, 7 of Dysentery and 34 of Infective Jaundice notified during the year.

4—THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

The following is an extract from a report on the Child Guidance Service kindly supplied by Dr. A. McHale, Senior Educational Psychologist.

“During the year 1969, 156 cases have been referred—far too many for intensive or prolonged treatment to be given by the present limited staff. Treatment has therefore been restricted to three or four interviews with appropriate advice. Almost all the cases have been behaviour problems or nervous disorders, usually with concomitant educational difficulties, but it has not yet been possible, because of the shortage of staff, to deal with educational problems as such. There is an urgent need for a second psychologist to assist with the treatment of children, for three social workers to extend the work being done with the children's parents and for the services of a part-time psychiatrist. Residential places are urgently required for those disturbed and nervous children who would benefit from treatment away from home and for this purpose a Hostel for Maladjusted Children would be the most suitable provision.

The problems referred have covered a wide range of disordered behaviour and have included severe backwardness, truancy, school phobia, attempted suicide, arson, sex offences, stammering, nervous mannerisms, obsessions, pilfering, aggressiveness, psychotic withdrawal, enuresis, encopresis, vomiting, depression and many others. It follows from the nature of these problems and their causes that the Child Guidance Service must deal with families rather than with children in isolation. This is best accomplished by a team of workers who can gain the confidence of the children and their parents, while collaborating closely with other agencies who may be concerned with the children's progress and welfare. In view of the severity and the potentially large number of cases, the present Child Guidance Service

can only be regarded as a nucleus on which a more extended service, suited to the needs of Walsall, may be found. This more adequate provision would require appropriate accommodation and staff so that the work could be carried on effectively."

5—SPEECH THERAPY

Again it proved impossible to obtain the services of a Speech Therapist but there is an excellent chance of the position being remedied next year.

6—BEACON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL.

I thank Mr. R. W. Peat, Headmaster of the Beacon Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Children, for the report on the work of the school in 1969.

"During the year 1969 there were 21 admissions, 13 of whom came from Walsall. At the time of writing there are 41 Walsall boys in the school, the remaining 39 coming from 14 different Authorities. However, half the boys from Outside Authorities came from neighbouring boroughs and thus the policy of trying to limit the catchment area may be said to be gradually taking effect.

Of the boys who left in 1969, 16 had reached the age limit (5 of whom were given official permission to leave slightly prematurely), 4 were transferred to Training Centres, 3 to Day Special Schools, and 1 to a Psychiatric Hospital.

The very wide age range remained constant.

The I.Q. range showed signs of stabilising, with the average falling slightly to just below 70.

I.Q. RANGE			
50—59	60—69	70—79	80—89
<hr/> 8	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 8

The details of secondary handicaps were as follows:—

Maladjustment	...	...	...	31
Eneuretics	...	...	...	28
Speech Defects	...	...	...	27
Physical Handicap	...	...	...	12
Eye Defect	...	...	...	12
Epileptics	...	...	...	2

The problem of maladjustment remains pre-eminent and one of the many implications of this is shown in the high incidence of eneuresis. As reported previously, the number of maladjusted boys

in the school has not fallen below 30 for several years. This must necessarily lead to consideration of the weighting values of the handicaps and the effect this must have on the grouping of the school.

Failing specialist speech therapy, the staff are continuing in their efforts to overcome these difficulties whenever time and opportunity arise. On the academic side, the staffing position has enabled small remedial groups to be continued with beneficial effect.

The number of boys requiring full time supervision by the Mental Health Social Workers either before or shortly after leaving school, remains constant. In most of these cases it is a sharp deterioration at puberty which is noticeable. Considerable difficulty is found in finding suitable placement for such cases, especially where the home background is deficient.

In a few approved cases, boys have been allowed to leave school prematurely in order to obtain suitable jobs and this has in some measure eased the difficulties of placing the handicapped school leaver in the right employment.

During the year the part-time School Medical Officer made 40 visits and treated several cases on each occasion. The regular visits to Dental and Eye clinics were continued and many other visits were made to hospitals and clinics for consultations, examinations etc. The Annual Dental inspection was carried out in September and systematic immunisation against Diphtheria poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis was continued.

Early in the year the staff and boys were inoculated against influenza and this measure seemed to have proved effective. One would hesitate to ascribe any "carry-over" effect, but incidences during the winter 1969/70 have been minimal.

This has been the first full year of operation for the week-end leave scheme, and although there have been instances where this has had adverse effects on the health of the individual boys, the general influence has been beneficial from the social and emotional points of view.

7—CASTLE SCHOOL.

Miss A. Saban, Headmistress, has kindly supplied the following report on the Castle School.

"The main school catered for 160 children aged between 7 and 16 years old and 40 more aged between 9 and 11 years were accommodated at the annexe situated on the site of the Woodlands Primary School in Short Heath. The annexe is a temporary measure, to relieve pressure in normal schools, until the new school for E.S.N. children is built. There were 94 children waiting for places and there were 12 refusals.

25 children were admitted during the year and 25 children left. 2 of these were transferred to residential E.S.N. Schools, 2 to normal schools, 1 to a Junior Training Centre, and the remaining 20 achieved school leaving age. 2 of these had problems of maladjustment and were transferred to the Adult Training Centre. (It is interesting to note that only 2 other leavers, during the previous 9 years that the school has been open, have gone to the Adult Centre.) The remaining 18 had no difficulty in obtaining suitable employment. The Youth Employment Bureau work extremely well with the school and our own particular officer visits the school regularly to establish rapport with the leavers and familiarise himself with their ambitions and abilities.

We did not have the usual medical examination at the end of the school year due to shortage of staff.

The local school clinic dealt very efficiently with children sent to them, although many of the minor ailments were dealt with by the school welfare assistant.

The problem of head infestation is always with us and will undoubtedly continue with present legislation in spite of valient efforts by the school nurse and school staff. About 5% of the children are verminous and almost without exception these are the younger children, as the older ones are encouraged to accept responsibility for their own cleanliness. Free issue of shampoo by the school is a big factor in keeping this low percentage.

There are 8 children urgently needing the services of a speech therapist. 1 child in particular becomes so frustrated at his lack of communication that he is a behaviour problem.

The School Meals Service provide the children with an excellent, well served meal daily. This is of great benefit to the children who come from homes where diet is deficient in protein."

8—REEDSWOOD DAY SCHOOL AT ST. GILES

Mrs. P. A. Luxton, Headmistress, has kindly supplied the following report on the Reedswood Day Special School at St. Giles.

"During the last five years there has been a gradual increase in the number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to the school, thus effecting the present ratio of three physically handicapped to one delicate.

Our total of Spina bifida cases has risen to eight and together with seven other incontinency cases has necessitated an additional Welfare Assistant.

Termly medical examinations have continued this year, resulting in further investigation or treatment where necessary: also a full audiometric survey has been possible, revealing three cases of hearing loss.

The lack of a Speech Therapist has now become an acute problem as at least twelve children are requiring some therapeutic treatment.

A number of our children have been helped by physiotherapy sessions throughout the year, but they should benefit considerably from extra treatment when a full-time physiotherapist joins the staff early in 1970.

An improvement in the staffing position has gradually occurred this year enabling us to extend curricular activities and form a number of remedial groups.

The number of swimming certificates and badges gained this year has been more than satisfactory. Due to the combined efforts of the teaching staff, physiotherapist and swimming instructress it has now become possible to include some of the more severely handicapped children in the sessions at Tower Street Baths. The progress made by these pupils has been very encouraging and is some indication of the benefits which may be derived from the hydrotherapy pool which has been included in the new school building."

9—SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mrs. I. M. Millar, L.D.S. has supplied this description of the work of the School Dental Service:—

"I am pleased to be able to report that our staffing problems have improved. All equipped clinics have been functioning this year, most full-time, others part-time. Where the number of school children in the area does not warrant a full-time dentist, the clinics have been used part-time. I hope to be able to maintain this situation for the next twelve months at least, always excepting some unforeseen retirement of staff.

The quantity of work therefore, this year greatly exceeds previous years, and I would like to thank all my staff for their help and work this year, which has been excellent.

I would again make a plea for the fluoridation of our water supply. I feel, very strongly, that it is wrong that the children of Walsall should be denied this help for their dental health and well being. The children of Birmingham are already seeing the benefit of the fluoridation of their water supply.

Dental Inspections	...	...	...	...	21,221
Fillings: permanent	...	...	...	...	14,196
deciduous	...	...	...	...	2,574
Extractions: permanent	...	...	...	...	1,370
deciduous	...	...	...	...	4,274
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	1,454
Orthodontic Cases completed	...	...	...	...	57
new cases begun	...	...	...	...	129
X-rays	...	...	...	...	290

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT TABLES

School Population	...	...	...	33,595
Periodic Medical Inspections	...	...	...	6,086
Special Inspections	...	...	...	2,013
Re-inspections	...	...	...	1,037

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Requiring Treatment		Requiring Observation	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Skin	16	18	181	177
Eyes—				
a. Vision ...	243	266	301	234
b. Squint ...	13	15	60	94
c. Other ...	9	2	20	23
Ears—				
a. Hearing ...	10	2	67	46
b. Otitis Media ...	13	5	137	138
c. Other ...	3	—	58	11
Nose and Throat ...	44	24	535	413
Speech	5	1	48	42
Lymphatic Glands ...	3	—	97	53
Heart	2	1	39	41
Lungs	—	2	91	139
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	5	3	53	10
b. Other ...	3	8	98	115
Orthopædic—				
a. Posture ...	1	3	38	40
b. Feet ...	9	3	70	90
c. Other ...	—	2	27	32
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy ...	—	—	11	15
b. Other ...	—	—	16	48
Psychological—				
a. Development	3	3	44	15
b. Stability ...	—	3	49	38
Abdomen	1	—	30	16
Other	1	2	1	88

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Requiring Observation		Requiring Treatment	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Skin	182	412	9	6
Eyes—				
a. Vision ...	48	65	29	14
b. Squint ...	7	14	8	1
c. Other ...	17	25	—	—
Ears—				
a. Hearing ...	48	57	5	1
b. Otitis Media ...	11	19	10	4
c. Other ...	14	36	10	—
Nose and Throat ...	35	67	20	19
Speech	6	7	5	2
Lymphatic Glands ...	2	4	4	3
Heart	4	6	5	3
Lungs	16	22	27	5
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	2	5	6	—
b. Other ...	17	29	19	5
Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture ...	2	3	29	—
b. Feet	41	63	17	1
c. Other	26	55	18	4
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy ...	1	3	5	2
b. Other	10	10	11	1
Psychological—				
a. Development	14	12	25	1
b. Stability ...	16	38	13	2
Abdomen	19	12	5	—
Other	92	166	2	6

TREATMENT TABLES

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	1969	1968
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	17	25
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	860	791
	—	—
Total ...	877	816
	—	—
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	435	445

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Received operative treatment:—

	1969	1968
(a) for diseases of the ear	214	31
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	416	312
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	87	—
Received other forms of treatment	—	47
	—	—
Total ...	717	390
	—	—

	1969	1968
Total number of pupils in School who are known to have been provided with hearing aids ...	5	5

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	1969	1968
(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or Out-Patients' Departments	327	214
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—	23
	—	—
	327	237
	—	—

DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding Uncleanliness)

							1969	1968
Ringworm—								
(i) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
(ii) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	202
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	64
Other skin diseases		...	...	...	...	...	930	852
						Total	...	...
							<u>1,274</u>	<u>1,126</u>

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	156	166
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SPEECH THERAPY

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	—	56
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OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,596	1,689
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	100	98
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	3,474	1,553
			Total	...	...
				<u>5,170</u>	<u>3,340</u>

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

	1969	1968
Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers	21,221	10,569
Number found to require treatment	15,969	7,334
Number offered treatment	15,203	6,739
Number re-inspected at school or clinic	361	134
Number found to require treatment	192	60
Attendances made by pupils for treatment	16,511	8,854
Sessions devoted to treatment	2,643	1,391
Sessions devoted to inspection	95	50
Fillings:—		
Permanent Teeth	14,196	7,447
Deciduous Teeth	2,574	866
No. of Teeth filled:—		
Permanent Teeth	11,060	5,763
Deciduous Teeth	2,281	679
Extractions:—		
Permanent Teeth	1,370	1,115
Deciduous Teeth	4,274	3,682
Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	1,454	1,450
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ...	17	9
Number of pupils x-rayed	290	166
Prophylaxis	1,922	890
Teeth otherwise conserved	110	11
Number of teeth root filled	26	8
Crowns	8	6
Courses of treatment completed	2,746	1,818

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	150	185
New cases commenced during year	129	83
Cases completed during the year	57	57
Cases discontinued during year	39	27
Number of removable appliances fitted	246	88
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	1	1

